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RESEACHES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Du Chaillu, the well-known traveller, lately gave an interesting account in Louisville, Kentucky, of his adventures in Equatorial Africa. He was reported by the *Observer*, as follows:

In the country I always travelled on foot, and made large collections. I stuffed and brought out more than two thousand birds, of which sixty were new to science. I killed one thousand quadrupeds, of which more than two hundred were stuffed by me and sent home, with more than eighty skeletons. About thirty of these quadrupeds were new to science. When I returned to New York, in 1859, I had also twenty-one gorilla skins and skeletons, beside chimpanzees and collections of insects, reptiles, and shells. I need not tell you how difficult it was for me to transport such collections.

I will try, to the best of my ability, to give you a bird's-eye view of the physical geography of the country I have explored and some of the tribes which inhabit it. My explorations have demonstrated that Equatorial Africa, from the West Coast, forms a belt of impenetrable jungle as far as I have been. This immense forest did not stop there, but was seen as far as my eyes could reach, and the natives had never heard where it ended. The breadth of this gigantic forest extends north and south of the equator two or three degrees on each side. Now and then prairies, looking like islands, are seen in the midst of the dark sea of everlasting foliage, and how gratefully my eyes met them no one can conceive unless he has lived in such a solitude. At a certain distance from the coast the mountainous regions beyond it rise almost parallel with it. This range of mountains seems almost to gird the whole of the West Coast of Africa. Between these mountains and the sea the country I have explored is low and marshy, and several rivers are found, the principal ones being the Benito, the Muni, Mexias, Gaboon, Nazareth, Monda, and Fernand-Vas. The four northern rivers are short, on account of their sources

being on the first table-land. The Nazareth, the Mexias, and the Fernand-Vas are formed by the river Ogobai, which is formed by the Rembo Okando and Rembo Ngonyai. The low-land is alluvial, and has no doubt been formed in the course of time by the washing of a deposit coming from the table-lands. How far eastward this immense belt of woody country extends further explorations alone can show, but I suppose it will be seen to be more than one thousand miles in length; indeed, I should not be surprised if it reached the lake regions of Eastern Africa. The Mexias and Nazareth are only outlets of the Ogobia river, which also throws a portion of its waters into the Fernand-Vas, chiefly through the Nponloungy. Those three rivers are in fact mouths of the Ogobia, and they form, with the intervening lowlands, which are undoubtedly alluvial deposits, an extensive and very complicated network of creeks, swamps, and dense forests, for which I have proposed the name of the 'Delta of the Ogobia.' My explorations in this labyrinth were exceedingly tedious, and resulted in the knowledge that this large tract is entirely uninhabited by human beings; that during the rainy seasons, when the rivers and their divergent creeks are swollen, the whole country is overflowed, and that the land is covered with immense forests of palm, there being found none of the customary mangrove swamps.

In this great, woody wilderness man is scattered about and divided into a great number of tribes, I found, and I was struck by the absence of those species of animals which are found in almost every other part of Africa. On reflection I did not wonder at this, for the country I now visited was wholly unlike those parts that had been explored before. I found neither lion, rhinoceros, zebra, giraffe, nor ostrich. The several varieties of antelopes, too, although found everywhere else in Africa, were here not to be seen. The forest, thinly inhabited by man, was still more thinly inhabited by beast. Now and then, by the side of the wild man, roamed the ape, among which class of animals there are several varieties, chief among which was the savage gorilla, who sometimes destroyed the plantation of the natives and sent hunger into his household. Often, after traversing miles upon miles without hearing the sound of a bird, the chatter of a monkey, or the footsteps of a gazelle, or the humming noise of insects, the falling of a leaf, or the gentle murmur of some hidden stream, came only upon one's ears to break the deadness of this awing silence and disturb the hushed stillness of the grandest solitude man could ever behold or intrude upon—a solitude which often chilled me, but which was well adapted for the great study of nature. The forests, which have been resting for ages in their

gloomy solitude, seem to be even unfavorable to the rapid increase of the beasts that are their chief inhabitants.

The further I went into the interior the higher rose the level of the country. I crossed four mountain ranges which ran in a direction of the compass from the northeast to the southwest, and there were still further ranges of mountains running eastward. In Africa, as in most tropical countries, there are two seasons—the rainy season and the dry or hot season. The former begins in September and lasts until May; in the further interior, however, I found that it rained all the year round. The dry season commences about the middle of May, in the parts of the country lying near the sea and lasts until September. The dry season progresses, as it were, from the west and the rainy season from the east. North of the equator the rains appeared to come from the northeast, and south of the equator they came almost always from the east. The rainfall during the whole year in Equatorial Africa is 225 inches; but as it rains, as I observed before, more in the interior than on the coast, I have no doubt the rainfall is even greater than this calculation. The greatest fall of rain I ever observed in the twenty-four hours was seven and a-half inches. Two or three degrees of latitude make an enormous difference in the line of the rainy or dry season. Longitude also affects the seasons, although in a less degree. I think these differences of longitude and latitude have been rather overlooked in accounting for the supply of water to the Nile. In the interior, as I said before, there seemed to be no distinct seasons, as we had rain all through the dry season, but it was not very heavy, and unaccompanied by thunder. The tornadoes generally come from the northeast or from the east, and are very common during the months of February, March, and April. The traveller is warned beforehand of the approach of these tornadoes. The sky toward the horizon becomes black, and this blackness suddenly increases, the wind, which has been blowing up to that time, suddenly ceases, and everything is still; the birds fly about as if they had received a sudden fright; the beasts of the forest appear uneasy; of a sudden, under the black clouds arises a small, white spot, which seems to chase all the dark clouds before it. The wind comes with an irresistible force. This lasts for only a few minutes, and then comes a deluge of rain, accompanied by lightning and heavy thunder, which latter seems to shake the very ground under your feet. Just as the tornado bursts on you, you can see the magnetic needle vibrate. In the dry season the wind blows very hard for about three or four days at the time of the new and full moon in each month. I never saw but twice, during my last journey, which lasted about two years, the sky entirely clear and

free from cloud, and on these occasions it was not clear longer than for the space of an hour, and even then all around the lower parts of the horizon were hazy. The more I went into the interior the more cloudy became the day, and often I had to pass night after night without being able to take an astronomical observation. At that time of the year, indeed, even along the seacoast, the sky remains cloudy and overcast; that is, in the months of June, July, and August. Although I was now travelling under the equator, it did not, by any means, follow that the heat of the atmosphere was greater than in other countries more temporately situated. The cause of this absence of excessive heat was owing to the great moisture of the country, arising from the excessive rainfall, and also the large forests which filled nearly its entire extent. The highest temperature, I have observed, in the interior was during the months of April and May, when Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 98 degrees, and this, of course, was in the very coolest place—under a veranda in one of the villages I passed through.

Besides the study of natural history, I carefully studied the habits of the natives with whom I came in contact and association. What struck me first was the scantiness of the population and the great number of tribes speaking different dialects and tongues. Tribes bearing a different name consider themselves as altogether a separate nation, although speaking, perhaps, the same identical tongue. All the tribes were divided into distinct clans, each clan independent of the other, and often at war with one another. North of the equator the tribes are of a peaceful character usually. They have a sort of rude loom, with which they weave an elegant species of cloth out of the fibres of the palm tree. The villages of these tribes were very clean; tobacco was also very plentiful, as also the *cannabis indicas*, or wild hemp. The forms of government of all the various tribes were strikingly similar. I was particularly struck by the mild demeanor generally of the chiefs, who seemed more like fathers of the various tribes than their rulers. No king or subject has a right to kill another. Killing by accident is not understood; but the strict Mosaic law, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," is held to in all its exactness; and a council of elders is necessary before any one is put to death. Questioning the people about the past, I found that the year gone by was a sort of deep sea to them, in which memory was buried. They had no record of it, and did not care, and even seemed surprised when I wished to know of their annals. Each village had its chief, hence kings never obtain undivided power over large tracts of country. The house of a chief or elder is not better, in any respect, than that of his neighbor, and the despotic form of government is

entirely unknown. Polygamy, slavery, and witchcraft are found wherever I have penetrated. In this great forest, and in the mountain recesses, man is what we may call primitive. No trading caravan, from the east or from the west, from the north or from the south, has come to him; no white man has been in his midst; no 'fire-water' has reached him; he is shut out from the world around him, and has been left to the devices of his own untutored heart. The few individuals who leave the interior country for the seashore never come back to tell their old tribe of the white man and the outer world. The path is closed. There is a gulf between the seashore and the interior, but not between the interior and the sea. The religion of the prophet Mahomet has been unable to make headway against the impenetrable forest and its savage inhabitants. All is primitive nature, where civilization is undreamed of, and the white man and commerce are as yet strangers.

GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Before the British Science Association, during its recent session, Dr. R. J. Mann, superintendent of education in Natal, and special commissioner of the Natal district, read a paper on "The Gold Fields of South Africa." It is stated that, in the year 1864, there arrived in the colony a young German, who said that his business was to take a little walk through the middle of the continent of Africa. He had, he said, been for sometime pondering on this project, and had spent some months in London about the British Museum, Kew Gardens, the Zoological Gardens, and Crystal Palace, keeping his eye constantly on his main object. He had, however, no money to pursue it. He turned the flank of this difficulty by making his way to Algoa bay as supercargo of a vessel, whence he obtained a passage to Natal, where he was introduced by a German missionary to a merchant, who employed him as a teacher, in which capacity Carl Manch—such was the name of the adventurous traveller—acted during a journey to the Orange river. In this way he reached Londenbury in the Trans Vaal, and explored the territory in various directions. During these excursions he fell in with a noted elephant hunter of the region, an Englishman named Hartley, and accompanied him in one of his excursions beyond the Limpopo river. He obtained much information as to the district he desired to reach from another hunter, Mr. Charles Hornsen. Mr. Hartley and his companion followed the track of the elephant through the high region which formed the crest of the watershed separating the Limpopo and Zambesi rivers, including a stretch of 250 miles.

On the 27th of July, 1866, Mr. Hartley told his companion that in following a wounded elephant he had come to some holes artificially made in a mass of quartz rock, where it was obvious there had been some process of mining by natives in past times. Herr Manch armed himself with a hammer and started in the direction indicated. Having reached the place he saw a bright vein of white quartz crossing the surface of the ground, about four feet thick; he also found a pit about ten feet in diameter, containing fragments of quartz, coal ashes, and pieces of broken clay pipes, and which was obviously an old smelting place. There were in the vicinity several similar pits. From these holes he collected fragments of bright lead ore, containing silver, and also pieces of quartz rock impregnated with gold. He rejoined Mr. Hartley, with whom he returned in a few days afterwards. Extending their investigations, they crossed a large vein of quartz, and after twenty minutes' walk came to a rivulet with sand mingled with particles of gold, and near which were several pits spread over a space of two miles. To the northeast there extended a vast plain of yellowish white limestone rock, without a tree or a bush. The exploration was extended towards the Zambesi until a point not more than forty German miles from the Portuguese settlement of Tese, on the Zambesi river. A second track, rich in gold, was found here.

The explorers brought back with them fragments of very fine gold of the value of \$200, which was extracted from one choice fragment. The search was limited, from the fact that travellers invariably have a native attendant attached to them by the chief, Mosilikatze, who has forbidden all research of this character. The collection of minerals had consequently to be made by stealth during the accidental absence of the spy. The distance from the southern part of the Trans Vaal Republic to Mosilikatze's kraal was altogether 224 hours of actual travelling by the ox wagon. The district in which indications of gold were observed stretches about two hundred miles from north to south, and apparently through a wide distance from east to west. Two distinct fields were specially spoken of as being unquestionably rich in the precious metal. The richest spot observed was about two miles north of the Umzmerve river, the furthest point of the journey towards the Zambesi. Herr Manch has altogether made two journeys into this district, the second extending from 25th March to 16th December, 1867. Very little had been previously known of the district, and a considerable portion of the route traversed lies through a hitherto unexplored country.

Early this year Carl Manch came to Natal and communicated the information he had acquired to the Colonial Govern-

ernment. While at Natal he arranged to take back with him Mr. Erskine, son of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Erskine proposes to explore the gold field, and then to pursue his progress far into the interior of the vast continent, and endeavor to make his way down the Limpopo river to its hitherto unascertained mouth. The value of the gold discovery and the remarkable character of the discoverer are now amply recognized by the scientific men of Berlin, and both sympathy and aid will be afforded to him. Instruments have been already supplied to him, which will certainly prove too strong for Mosilikatze and his people.

AN AFRICAN RAIN-STORM.

The following extract from the travels of the celebrated African hunter and explorer, Mr. Baker, recently published, will give a good idea of the great rapidity with which rain-storms gather in tropical regions, and the enormous volumes of water which often fall in a few hours, filling the previously dry and arid beds of rivers, and causing inundations of proportions entirely unknown in more temperate climes:

"The cool night arrived, and at about half-past eight I was lying half asleep upon my bed by the margin of the river, when I fancied that I heard a rumbling like distant thunder; I had not heard such a sound for months, but a low, interrupted roll appeared to increase in volume, although far distant. Hardly had I raised my head to listen more attentively, when a confusion of voices arose from the Arabs' camp, with a sound of many feet above, and in a few minutes they rushed into my camp, shouting to my men in the darkness, 'El Bahr! El Bahr!' (the river! the river!) We were up in an instant, and my interpreter, in a state of intense confusion, explained that that supposed distant thunder was the roar of approaching water. Many of the people were asleep in the clean sand in the river's bed; these were quickly awakened by the Arabs, who rushed down the steep bank to save the skulls of my two hippopotami that were exposed to dry. Hardly descended, when the sound of the river in the darkness beneath told us that the water had arrived, and the men, dripping with wet, had just sufficient time to drag their heavy burdens up the bank. The river had arrived 'like a thief in the night.'

"On the 24th of June I stood on the banks of the noble Atbra river at the break of day. The wonder of the desert! Yesterday there was a barren sheet of glaring sand, with a fringe of withered bushes and trees upon its borders that cut the yellow expanse of desert. For days we had journeyed along the ex-

hausted bed; all nature even in nature's poverty was most poor; no bush could boast a leaf, no tree could throw a shade. In one night there was a mysterious change—wonder of the mighty Nile—an army of water was hastening to the wasted river; there was no drop of rain; no thunder cloud on the horizon to give hope; all had been dry and sultry; dust and desolation yesterday; to-day a magnificent stream, some five hundred yards in width and from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, flowed through the desert!"

LIBERIA EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

BUCHANAN, BASSA, *March 30.*—Leaving Monrovia on Wednesday last, we anchored on Friday in the Roads at this place. Coming on shore Saturday morning at Lower Buchanan, I baptized the infant child of the late mayor of the town, L. A. Williams, Esq. Mrs. Williams, originally from the West Indies, was educated in England, and was baptized and confirmed in its Church.

Lower Buchanan, I am glad to see, is taking a second and as I hope a permanent step towards improvement. Having a beautiful roadstead with good landing, and two-and-a-half miles from the mouth of the St. John's, (having a very bad bar,) if connected with this latter by a railroad, it must become the most important commercial centre of Liberia. Arriving here about noon, I found Mr. Wilcox well.

Yesterday, (fifth Sunday in Lent,) we held services in the Court-House, morning and afternoon. On the former occasion Rev. Messrs. Wilcox and Ferguson read the service, after which I preached and confirmed *three* persons. Three candidates were not confirmed by reason of sickness and absence from town. In the afternoon Rev. J. K. Wilcox read the service, and Rev. S. D. Ferguson preached. The house in the morning was well filled; in the afternoon the attendance was not so good. The Court-House is in a dilapidated condition, and a church building is much needed. Mr. Wilcox informs me that the Building Committee are diligently collecting stone and other materials for the proposed church.

In the evening I spent an hour or two very pleasantly with some dozen Sierra Leone or West India Church people, in Mr. Wilcox's parlor, singing chants and hymns. I find that the labors of the Church Missionary Society are now benefiting all parts of the coast. The crowded population of Sierra Leone, which has been under the training of that Society for half a century, is now scattering itself in Liberia and in all other settlements; and educated in the Church, they prove

valuable auxiliaries in giving life to her services in communities where they have been but lately introduced.

Statistics of St. Andrew's Church, Upper Buchanan.—Attendance on public worship, 40; Sunday-school teachers 6, scholars 60-66; day scholars, 70-80; confirmed, (three candidates absent,) 3; baptisms, (infant,) 5; communicants, 30.

Lower Buchanan.—Sunday-school teachers, 4; scholars, 60. Services held here about once a month.

Tuesday, March 31.—Yesterday at 11 o'clock I visited the parish-school taught by Mr. Webber. It is kept in the Baptist church, which is rented for this purpose. Mr. Webber has on his list eighty-five scholars. Yesterday the Methodists opened their school near by, which will henceforth reduce the attendance. I found some fifty present, about a dozen of whom read well in the Bible, and answered some general questions in the Scriptures, geography and arithmetic. The remainder were small and in primary studies. I was pleased to observe that Mr. Webber, educated in the schools of the Church Mission at Sierra Leone, introduces the system of teaching used there. Catechising, lively hymns, with bodily exercise, contribute much towards the progress and pleasure of the pupils.

BRIG ANN, AT SEA, April 6.—Embarking from Bassa, last Tuesday, we sailed early next morning, 1st instant, for Sinoe. Most unusual weather (in this the middle of the "dry season") has greatly impeded our progress.

April 9.—We anchored off Sinoe on Tuesday, 7th instant, at 12 o'clock. Going on shore we were kindly entertained by Mr. Morrell and lady. Finding Mr. Monger, we made arrangements for service in the evening and the following day. Soon after Mr. Neyle, catechist to the Congoes, called on me. He represents that these people have moved from the falls of the river where he commenced his labors, and are now settled in Lexington and other places among the Liberians. Several have connected themselves with the Methodists and Baptists. His efforts seem to be directed to visit from house to house, and a Sunday-school in Lexington numbering forty-six persons. In the evening, Mr. Ferguson read service, and I preached and administered the Lord's Supper to about twenty persons. Next day, I read part of the service, baptized an infant, and Mr. Ferguson preached. On Tuesday evening, the chapel was full, though it requires only about seventy to make it so. On Wednesday the attendance was smaller. Mr. Monger continues to teach a school of thirty-five scholars, which I regret not having been able to visit. He also lay-reads; but there is great need of a minister here. The number of communicants at Sinoe is only fourteen.

Coming on board last evening, we sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for Cape Palmas.

BISHOP PAYNE.

[From the Christian Register.]

LIBERIA AND THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society held its fifty-first annual meeting in Washington, January, 1868. We have had lying on our table for some time a stout pamphlet (of 200 pages octavo) which we have meant to bring within the knowledge of our readers, few of whom, probably, will see it. It bears the title of "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Americal Colonization Society, celebrated at Washington, January 15, 1867, with documents concerning Liberia." We need nothing more, and know nothing better, to enlighten the unreasonable and unrighteous prejudice entertained in some quarters against this noble institution, which has shown itself to be one of the most sincere and most successful enterprises of modern philanthropy. Besides the Annual Report, an Historical Discourse by Rev. Dr. Tracy, prepared with his usual skill and accuracy, and Addresses by President Warner, of Liberia, and Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the "Memorial" contains the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, the Inaugural Address of the first President, Mr. Roberts, and the Message of President Warner to the Legislature, in December, 1866. These are all remarkable papers, in the evidence they furnish of the capacity of the black race for self-government and for intellectual improvement. Liberia is in the hands of the colored people. No white man holds office. Liberia has its writers and its scholars. Prof. Crummell, for instance, a thoroughly educated and accomplished person. Profs. Blyden and Freeman, with inferior training, are not less noteworthy men. The question of capacity is settled.

We have no wish to repeat the story of African colonization, with which many of our readers, we hope, are familiar; but we do wish to put a few facts before the eyes of those who may have given little attention to the subject. The first company of emigrants was sent out by the Colonization Society in 1820. In the forty-six years since that beginning, more than 13,000 persons have gone to Liberia "under Colonization auspices and expense." A small number, it may be thought, to constitute a State; yet, with the natural increase, enough to found and sustain a well-organized government. Liberia became a "free, sovereign, and independent State" in 1847, and for twenty years has maintained her right to that name. Her political institutions are a copy of our own, and reflect no disgrace upon their origin. "With the humblest means, without the patronage of government, and with few better materials than ignorant free negroes and emancipated slaves, coloniza-

tion has built up a republic holding an honorable rank in the family of nations, with churches and schools, with free institutions modeled after our own, and already attracting to it the descendants of those who, brought naked and helpless from Africa, acquired here the religion and civilization with which their children are returning, clothed as with bright raiment, to their ancestral home." "The Republic of Liberia numbers to-day among its civilized inhabitants about 30,000 persons. More than 300,000 aborigines are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions. There are nearly fifty churches in the Republic, representing five different denominations, with their Sunday-schools and Bible classes, and contributing something every week for missionary purposes." "The territory owned by the Liberian government extends six hundred miles along the West African Coast, and reaches back indefinitely toward the interior, the native title to which has been fairly purchased." "For a thousand miles along the coast, and two hundred miles inland, the influence of the government has been brought to bear upon domestic slavery among the natives, and upon the extirpation of the slave trade, until both have ceased to exist." The undeveloped capacities for trade no one can estimate. With a most prolific soil, and a climate capable of producing almost every variety of tropical fruit, the resources of the land are beyond computation. The exports last year amounted to about \$300,000." We find mention of one ship taking on board "36,000 gallons of palm oil, 62,000 pounds of sugar, near 14,000 pounds of coffee, 700 pounds of ivory, besides sundry smaller amounts of freight."

Whether we look to the economical, moral, or political aspects of the subject, we cannot but think that Liberia is entitled to admiration rather than neglect. The Colonization Society has been rudely assailed, the motives of its founders being impugned, and the results which it has secured been pronounced of little value. The brief extracts which we have made from different parts of this pamphlet furnish a sufficient reply to the charges of selfish and inefficient management. During the fifty years of its existence, its receipts have but little exceeded two million dollars, to which may be added half a million expended by State Colonization Societies acting independently. At such small pecuniary cost, though not without much labor on the part of noble men devoted to this enterprise of Christian benevolence, it has planted the institutions of freedom, education and faith where barbarism and cruelty had their home, and can challenge the world to produce a parallel instance of success.

The Society now confines itself to the service it may render

in enabling emigrants from this country to reach Liberia. It sends out a vessel for this purpose as often as its funds will allow. The Golconda sailed in November, on her third voyage for Liberia, carrying three hundred and twelve emigrants, who went "voluntarily and without drumming or temptation, except that of their own spontaneous prompting and matured conviction that they will better their condition and help to civilize and Christianize the natives of Africa, among whom they are to live and be brought in contact." At the close of our late war it was doubtful whether the change in their social condition might not incline the colored people of the United States to remain here; but we are told, in a recent number of the *African Repository*, the monthly publication of the American Colonization Society, that "never in the history of the Society have so many pressing appeals come to it for passage and settlement in Liberia."

As yielding testimony to the capacities of the African race, as showing the vitality of republican institutions, and as opening a way for the civilization of the African continent, Liberia merits both our study and our sympathy. In a remarkable address, delivered by Professor Blyden, on the anniversary of the national independence, July 26th, he enlarges on the duty of looking beyond merely personal or national success. "Our temptation," he says, "is to rest in our present political organization as the great end, and lose sight of its subordinate and subsidiary character in the work of African civilization and evangelization." These are not the words of a loose thinker or a careless writer.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

In 1820 the first company or colony of colored persons from the United States was placed on the West Coast of Africa. It was done by the American Colonization Society, and the place was named from its object, viz., to be a home for free negroes, Liberia. Twenty-seven years afterwards, or in July, 1847, it had so prospered, even in the face of many difficulties, that it adopted, as an independent national organization, a system of self-government, and was called, as it has been ever since, and will continue to be, the Republic of Liberia. In its constitution it pledged itself to seek the enlightenment and regeneration of the great continent of Africa—has already a coast possession of six hundred miles, a population of twelve thousand emigrants from the United States, twenty thousand civilized natives that have more or less intercourse with its citizens, and speak with them the English language, and a decided influence for good over more than two hundred thousand na-

tives still farther inland. It has a College with a well-furnished corps of professors and teachers; a well-organized system of commerce with many foreign nations, numerous well-arranged and well-conducted schools and higher seminaries; printing presses and papers, and about fifty churches belonging to almost all the leading evangelical denominations—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Congregational, and Cumberland Presbyterian. We confess we should like to see in this list the United Presbyterian; and, if the way was opened in the providence of God for it, it seems to us it would be most appropriate that a church which was so largely and earnestly the friend of the colored man in his slavery should now follow him and help him in his freedom.

While we trust the day is not distant when in these United States the colored man will have his rights as a man secured to him by law under the stern logic of events, which men may delay somewhat but cannot overcome, yet it may be long before he can entirely escape from the influence of the unjust and often cruel prejudices that have been long and largely against him, and that are still largely in the way of his advancement to position and influence. Here, however, in Liberia, to any who have emigrated to it in earnest, the way is opened up for their full development without let or hindrance. The Republic is theirs. The institutions are all theirs. The very offices, from the President down, are required to be filled only by them and their race, and thus far the whole tendency and result have been towards the elevation and the real blessing of this people. Nor is this mere theory. It has been tested, and nobly has it borne the test. One case may suffice for an example at present. In 1849, Mr. Mark H. Freeman, a colored man of talent and promise, graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, and for some time afterwards was engaged as the very acceptable Principal of the Avery Institute, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for colored young men. However, he felt there were difficulties in his position, and he resolved for the following reasons to emigrate to Liberia:

“1. Because I am fully persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, the surest, the best, and I had almost said, the only way by which the negro of the United States can arise to the full status of manhood.

2. Because Africa presents a very important and desirable field for civilizing and missionary labors—the resources of an entire continent to be developed, the energies of a whole race to be directed by civilization, and controlled by the benign influence of Christianity.

3. And last, though not least, the earnest conviction that I am a man, and, by consequence, that it is not only my privi-

lege, but my duty, to endeavor to secure for myself and my children all the rights, privileges, and immunities that pertain to humanity."

Convincing language this from such respectable source. It speaks volumes in favor of African colonization and of Liberia, and, as such, we leave it a comment on itself.

He went, and is now a popular professor in the College of Liberia; is free from the prejudices and difficulties which he felt awaited him and his family here; and, after years of trial and observation, is now strengthened in all the convictions that originally influenced him, and in the wisdom and propriety of the course he took both for himself and his family.

We confess a deep interest in this colonization movement. And while we would not have anything done to constrain the colored people of the United States to remove there, but would rather have everything done that could be to educate and elevate them, and give them full place as citizens in every sense of the term here, yet we would have them encouraged, for their own sake, to seek a home and the rising of which they are capable in this young and promising Republic. If any wish to emigrate thither, we would have them furnished, to the utmost that is necessary, with the means for enabling them to do so. Long live this Republic, and greatly may it be blessed in every endeavor to do good to Africa and the African race.—*Christian Instructor.*

[From the Newport Mercury.]

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

This African State contains within its present limits about as many square miles as New England.

The first emigrant ship (the "Elizabeth") arrived there in 1820. Since then fourteen thousand persons have been despatched under the auspices of the American Colonization Society to the various settlements in Liberia.

The whole cost of the enterprise up to January, 1867, was \$2,558,908, being actually less for the whole forty-seven years than one day's cost of our late civil war.

The Christianized citizens entitled to take part in the government now number over two hundred thousand. They worship in fifty churches, with three thousand communicants, and the children are educated in excellent common schools, after the pattern of those in the United States. Three academies and a College are in a thriving condition.

The Government is conducted wholly by colored men. It has made treaties with fifteen European and American governments, comprising all of note excepting Russia.

The Republic has recently concluded treaties with both Hayti and Portugal, by which the slave-trade is made piracy by international law.

Through the influence and example of Liberia, the slave-trade has been annihilated for more than a thousand miles along the coast, and where it was formerly the most rife of anywhere on the globe. Through the increased facilities of trade afforded by the Republic, most of those who were formerly employed in exporting human beings, are now engaged in exporting the products of the soil.

Up to the commencement of the civil war in 1861, the Colonization Society had sent to Liberia more or less colored emigrants from every southern State, excepting Arkansas and Florida. Since that period the Society has sent no agents South. Notwithstanding this, such has been the favorable influence exerted through the correspondence of emigrants with their friends in the States, that the application for passage to Liberia has been many thousands in advance of the ability of the Society to comply with; and numbers of petitions have lately been presented to Congress asking for assistance to emigrate to the new Republic.

During the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867, the Colonization Society paid the passages of fourteen hundred and thirty-five emigrants to Liberia; and for the lack of further sufficient means to meet the growing demand, memorialized Congress, on the first of last March, for aid in sending over three thousand applicants, who were then waiting to go.

A large number of colored people, living in Georgia and Alabama, have recently petitioned Congress for aid to go to Liberia. A like memorial from Mississippi closes with saying, that "over three thousand of us are waiting to hear what action will be taken in the matter."

A moving appeal was lately made in the United States Senate by Mr. Trumbull on his presentation of a like petition, signed by Charles Snyder and some fifty to a hundred other colored persons, all heads of families in North Carolina, which concludes thus: "We have not had one dollar from the Government, no rations, no clothing or books, no teachers, and we do not know how to send to you; please forgive our ignorance."

T. R. H.

STEAMSHIPS TO LIBERIA.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at its session in June last, passed a resolution, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress "to urge upon the Federal Government the speedy establishment of a line of mail steamships between

the United States and Liberia." At the last sessions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Vermont a similar resolution was adopted.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, we believe, the same request has in former time been made to members of Congress.

Why should this matter be urged?

1. Because the growing interest of our own country demand such a line. The trade and industrial enterprise of this broad land require new as well as old outlets and stimulants. Africa unites and proffers these in a remarkable degree. She has products that we need and a market for us which other nations covet.

2. Because the welfare of Liberia requires for her best growth the aid of such intercourse with her mother country. Liberia is essentially an American settlement, with American principles, habits, tastes, and preferences. She is weak, in her infancy, and dependent in no small degree upon helpful friends, and to none does she more justly look than to the people that under Providence gave her birth.

3. Humane and enlightened international policy dictates the encouragement of the proposed line. America owes it as well to the nation as to herself and to Liberia to encourage and aid steam communication between this continent and Africa. It is time for the country to take advantage of its high position for the Christian civilization of the only Pagan continent now remaining of the globe.

We trust this subject will be earnestly pressed by our Vermont, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania delegations, and that the time is not far distant when a line of steamers will as regularly run from this country to Monrovia as the same now go to Liverpool and other European ports.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

TRADE AT BASSA.

Our season for palm oil has been and continues bad, owing, it is said, to the lateness of the farming season. The rains having set in earlier than usual, the natives have been busily engaged on their farms, which have greatly tended to retard the making of oil. The palm trees are exceedingly prolific this season, but the nuts have been allowed to rot upon the trees.

Our trade, also, in camwood has been slow, and no little retarded by obstructions on the high way, growing out of palavers or difficulties with the frontier and interior natives.

The coffee growers, we learn, are getting on very well, and from every prospect they will realize a good crop this season.

If a greater stimulus could be given to our coffee planters, we think, where a few thousand pounds are now shipped, hundreds of thousands may be shipped in the next three or four years. The merchants throughout Liberia should hold out and give encouragement to coffee planters, even to the advancement of means, if necessary, and take a lien upon the growing crop. Some of our coffee planters have not the means to work and keep the coffee clean after they have planted it. Every encouragement should be given to farmers, especially coffee planters, as coffee and other staple articles must sooner or later supersede the oil trade, and we ought to look well to this important feature in our commerce.—*The People of Bassa.*

THE REVENUE CUTTER LIBERIA.

We are more than glad to be able to chronicle that our Government has been successful in the purchase of a revenue cutter—the Liberia.

We have long been in need of one or more vessels to protect our extensive sea-coast from smugglers. There is no little smuggling going on below Palmas. An open violation of the laws of this Republic occurs by almost every foreigner bound for the South coast, trading *ad libitum*, without ever accounting in any way for the duties. The Liberia, as we learn, has gone down to look after some of the violators of both law and treaty stipulations.

We wish the Liberia every success in overhauling and bringing to justice the open violators of our revenue law. Our treaty stipulations, as well as the law restricting vessels to ports of entry, are useless, unless they are vigorously enforced, and the Government of Liberia should use all laudable means to enforce these regulations. The nations with whom we have entered into treaty stipulations are too honorable to connive at the wrongs and impositions of their subjects, and it is not to be believed for a moment that such wrongs and imposition would be tolerated. It only remains for Liberia to do her duty justly and fearlessly. The law regulating these matters are fine and confiscation of the vessel and cargo.

We trust and hope that President Payne will find it to the interest and dignity of the nation to vigorously enforce the laws of this Republic against every transgressor, whether Liberian or foreigner.—*The People of Bassa.*

FERTILITY OF LIBERIA SOIL.

[Extract from a letter of JACOB PADMORE, Crozerville, July 10, 1868.]

The soil of Liberia can challenge the world for sugar canes and other products. The first year they grow slowly, until

they get a certain height, cut them down, and they will bunch exceedingly, and after that grow well. To plant yams in March and April, you can well get two crops a year, either early yams, or crop yams. Tannia eddows, the more you break them the better they bear. We can grabble sweet potatoes three months after they have been planted, and are fully ripe. Peas do not do well in the new land that is burnt off, but in the old land they do well. I have tried Guinea corn. You can get them better in the months of March and April than December or January. Sugar cane grows rapidly in the swamps. Coffee and cocoa trees grow well. I have planted some coffee trees since I have been here, and they have already got berries on them.

Simon P. Broome, agent for the Barbados Liberian Agricultural Society, desires to publish his "expectations for 1869," viz: 8,750 pounds ginger root, 10,500 pounds arrowroot, 300 pounds peppers, 10 barrels ground nuts.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

The schooner "J. M. Waterbury," dispatched by Messrs. Roberts & Aims, of New York, to Monrovia, in charge of a colored captain and crew, arrived safely at her destination. She took out two emigrants as cook and ordinary seaman. The vessel, a fine one for her size, will remain in Liberia, and be a valuable addition to the coasting fleet. She has been transferred under the Liberian flag to Messrs. Sherman & Dimery, an enterprising and promising young house at Monrovia, who will make good use of her. Captain Brooks and his mate, Geo. Nugent, both colored men and approved seamen, were assigned after their arrival to take charge of the brig "Cubit," owned by McGill Brothers, of Monrovia, on a voyage to England and back.

IMPORTATION OF LIBERIAN PRODUCE.

The following large amount of Liberian farming produce was recently imported into the United States by Messrs. Roberts & Aims, of New York, in the brig Ann: 198 casks, about 85,000 pounds, sugar; 53 bags, over 5,000 pounds, coffee;

and 17 casks of molasses. An association of settlers, styled the Barbados Liberian Agricultural Society, shipped 3,500 pounds of ginger, 4,300 pounds arrowroot, and some pepper; also, a sample of tumeric root. They raised 1,500 pounds more produce than they shipped, but were obliged to sell this much on the spot, to supply their needs. The ginger was well prepared, and of prime merchantable quality. A portion of the arrowroot was very good, showing what can be done in this article with care. Tumeric root is a new thing in Liberia, but will be found profitable to raise. The coffee by this importation was of very fine quality, and is becoming more widely appreciated in this country.

NAVAL TESTIMONY.

Commander Wm. N. Jeffries, of the United States steamer Swatara, lately cruising on the African coast, writes to the Navy Department an account of a visit to Monrovia in February last, when he called upon the President of that Republic, and found evidences of the success of the attempt to plant civilization in Africa. He says that there is a great need of capital, and want of agricultural laborers. Commander Jeffries thinks, if any impression is to be made on Africa, it will be through this Republic, which is founded on Christianizing principles, while all the other establishments are based on trade in rum, gunpowder, and muskets. During the cruise he diligently sought information from all accessible sources with reference to American interests, which he found in a satisfactory state. He reports the slave trade entirely suspended.

FIFTH VISIT TO LIBERIA.

The Rev. John B. Pinney, who has long been the indefatigable and earnest advocate of the Colonization Society, has sailed on his fifth visit to Liberia. He goes on to advance the general interests of the cause. He sailed from New York, in the barque Thomas Pope, on the 5th of August.

HON. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

The death of Ex-Governor Seymour, which occurred at Hartford, Connecticut, on Thursday, September 3, adds another name to the list of prominent friends who have been lately lost to our cause. He was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1843 to 1845, Governor of the State in 1850, and re-elected three times in succession, and Minister to Russia during the administration of President Pierce. Mr. Seymour was a Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, having been first elected January 18, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS.

The increasing proportions of the great work of African Colonization have rendered necessary the appointment of Rev. JOHN K. CONVERSE to labor in Northern New England, Rev. B. F. ROMAINE in Ohio, and Rev. G. S. INGLIS in Illinois. The former has already entered upon his work, and the two latter are preparing to begin their labors.

The Executive Committee earnestly commend them and their cause to the churches and the friends of the African race, in the belief that all who desire to permanently secure the better condition of our colored population, and the Christian civilization of Africa, will give them a cordial co-operation and support.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLCONDA.

The American Colonization Society's ship, the Golconda, which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, the 14th May, with four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, arrived at Monrovia on the 19th of June. Visiting the principal sea-board settlements in Liberia, she sailed from Monrovia on the 4th of August, and arrived at Baltimore on the 7th September, having had very pleasant weather.

The Golconda brought some palm oil, sugar, coffee, and arrow root, and the following named passengers, viz., Ex-President J. J. Roberts and wife, Hon. Augustus Washington, wife, and child, and Dr. D. Laing and daughter, and several in the steerage.

Everything in the Republic is stated to be going on prosperously, and that business at Monrovia and Bassa was good. The Captain of the Goleonda reports that two days before he left the coast a vessel sailed from Bassa, and one from Monrovia, for England, loaded with palm oil, and another was loading for the same destination, to sail in about six weeks. These vessels are of about three hundred tons burthen, and they and their cargoes are owned by citizens of the Republic, and officered and manned by colored men.

On the 29th of June, the king and chiefs of Settra Kroo ceded their territory to the Government of Liberia, and identified themselves with the Liberians. They have hitherto persistently refused to make this transfer.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the recent session at Chicago, Illinois, in regard to the American Colonization Society and its work. Will not its numerous ministers and members give practical proof of this hearty commendation?

Resolved, 1. That we recognize in the American Colonization Society an agency for the building up of a new Christian nationality, and the evangelization of a great continent.

Resolved, 2. That, wishing the Society all success in its labor of love, we commend it to all friends of religion and human progress.

PRESIDENT PAYNE OF LIBERIA.

In a complimentary, personal notice of the Rev. James S. Payne, President of the Republic of Liberia, which was published in the March *Repository*, there were two or three errors. The Goleonda brought us a letter from the President, suggesting the proper correction. The letter, dated at the Executive Mansion, Monrovia, July 29, says:

"My father, Mr. David M. Payne, was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop George, and emigrated with his family, in 1829, from Richmond, Virginia, in the ship Harriet. I never was in Kentucky; had been in Liberia, in 1844, fifteen years, and never heard of any relation in Kentucky."

[October,

"I served some time, from 1840 to 1859, in the active duties of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Liberia, and from 1848 to 1858 as presiding elder. I never studied at the Monrovia Academy. My advantages as to a school education were limited to a short period spent in the excellent school taught by the Rev. John Revey."

"A more important correction is the statement that no choice having been made for President at the biennial election held last May, the Legislature, at its session in December, elected Rev. James S. Payne, &c. The fact will appear from the resolution of the House of Representatives, as follows:"

RESOLUTION declaring the election of President and Vice President of the Republic of Liberia for the term A. D. 1868-9.

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives, having carefully assorted and counted the votes polled at the biennial election, held May 7, 1867, for President and Vice President, do find that James S. Payne, of Montserrado County, has a majority of all the votes polled for President, and J. T. Gibson, of Maryland County, a majority of all the votes polled for Vice President; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia do hereby declare the said James S. Payne, President, and the said J. T. Gibson, Vice President of the Republic of Liberia, for the ensuing term.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, Dec. 14, 1867.

J. T. DIMERY, C. H. R.

LETTER FROM MR. B. V. R. JAMES.

MONROVIA, July 24, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Our principal merchants now own twenty-five schooners and three brigs, besides numerous smaller craft, which are engaged in the domestic and foreign trade, or coast-wise trade as it is called here. The three brigs are engaged in the foreign trade with England. One is owned by McGill & Bro., one by E. J. Roye, and one by J. L. Crusoe, of Bassa County.

Our Government, under the management of President James S. Payne, has, within four months after his administration went into operation, bought a strongly-built schooner of eighty tons, which has been converted into a gun-boat, manned and put in commission. Two-thirds of the amount of her

purchase money, in gold, has been paid. When Mr. Payne entered upon his office, there was not a dollar in the public treasury. We hope the Government, under the judicious management of Mr. Payne, will not only be able to pay the balance for our man-of-war by the time it becomes due, but, in the mean time, do much to restore the Government's former good faith and credit at home and abroad.

I am truly yours, &c.,

B. V. R. JAMES.

LETTER FROM MR. H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

LOWER CALDWELL, *August 1, 1868.*

DEAR SIR: I embrace this opportunity to write you a few lines, and to inform you that I received, without injury, the law books sent to me by the Golconda. I acknowledge myself very much indebted to you for this act of kindness. The books are a valuable acquisition to my little law library.

I am pleased to see that the tide of emigration is still rolling towards Liberia. I am glad to see this spontaneous movement on the part of the "freedmen" of the South. It is exactly what I predicted before I left America; I made the same prophecy after I arrived in Liberia. For a while every effort will be made to check this tide of emigration, and to prevent the people and Government of the United States from aiding this praiseworthy movement; but reason and common sense will ultimately triumph over the blind infatuation of the hour, and the true interests of the colored population of America will be better understood by the great mass of the American people. Prejudice on the part of the blacks, self-interest and a desire to retain or acquire political power on the part of the whites, may, for a while, check or impede the progress of emigration to Liberia; but the great cause is destined to triumph! The powerful arm of the immortal God seems to guide and direct the movement. Who can resist His power?

I am astonished at the blind zeal manifested by the prominent colored men at the North in opposition to emigration to Liberia—an opposition founded upon a misapprehension of all the material facts connected with the case. We Liberians are very much amused at the statements made in the addresses,

emanating from different bodies of colored men in the United States, condemning the climate and soil and the people and Government of Liberia. From what source they have derived their information upon this subject we are at a loss to determine. Such a compilation of errors and tissue of falsehoods I have seldom seen embodied within the limits of one address, as I saw published in an address emanating from a body of colored men in the State of Pennsylvania, and addressed to the colored men of the South. What a pity that some men will not become well informed upon a great question before they attempt to write upon and give advice to others respecting it. Surely, such ignorance as the authors of that document manifested in reference to Liberia, in every respect, is not only deplorable, but inexcusable.

Professor Freeman, who was so recently among them, and whom no money could tempt to stay among them to enjoy the fruits of their anticipated triumphs, must have told them that such ideas as they expressed in that address were not true. A flying visit to Liberia for a few months, or a year, is not sufficient to form a just estimate of the soil, climate, products, people, and Government of Liberia. The institutions of a country must be studied to be well understood. Intelligent colored men in the United States have no good excuse for not being well informed concerning Liberia. Such men as Professors Crummell and Freeman, who were regarded by them as the very embodiment of truth and veracity while being among them and aiding them in opposing emigration to Liberia, ought not to be regarded by them as wholly unworthy of their confidence, simply because since then they have removed to Liberia, and their attachment for her is so strong that no effort on the part of Americans, colored or white, can induce them to return again, with a view of making it their permanent residence.

If they were good men while living in America, have they changed their characters and become bad by removing to Liberia? By no means. From such men they can always ascertain the facts concerning Liberia. Instead of seeking the truth from such sources, from which it can be obtained, they seem to rely upon falsehoods for truth, and to draw upon their

fancy for their facts. Everything concerning Liberia that Mr. Crummell told me in 1861, more than three years' experience and observation have convinced me is true. I do not complain because my colored friends in America do not see as I see, and think as I think, in regard to Liberia. But we have a just cause of complaint. When to accomplish a certain object—viz: to discourage emigration to Liberia—they resort to the most unblushing falsehoods, slander a whole people, and vilify the institutions of an infant country. We are not discouraged. "Truth is omnipotent and must ultimately prevail!" God has decreed that Liberia shall prosper; that the seeds of civil liberty and of a Christian civilization, which were planted upon her soil, shall not die, but shall spring and form noble saplings, whose roots shall become deeply imbedded in her soil, and whose branches, extending far and wide over our country, will form a shade, beneath which, in one day, will repose a nation of intelligent and high-minded freemen!

Since I wrote you last, I have visited the Barbadian settlement, at Crozerville. I am very much pleased with the progress they have made since their arrival in this country. They are daily improving their land, and seem to be making rapid progress. It is a beautiful section of the country. It may be called a "hilly region." The air is very pure, the water clear and cool, and the prospect very fine. On every side we see a succession of valleys and hills, very much resembling the finest sections of Western New York. For romantic beauty, I have never seen anything in America to excel it. The further you go towards Carysburg the more magnificent the scenery. Both valley and hill were laden with the products of the soil—the fruits of industry. No one who will visit this settlement will any longer doubt that Liberia has derived great benefit from the Barbadian emigration. Men, women, and children in this settlement are out at sunrise to work their lands during the planting season. It would be a great calamity to have these interior settlements abandoned. They are a great benefit to the country; but they need good roads to enable them to bring their products to market. They are now working to a great disadvantage and under many discouragements; but they prosper. They do not yield to despair, but are setting an

example of industry worthy of imitation by the old citizens of the Republic.

On my return I went over Hon. Augustus Washington's farm, and examined his improvements very minutely. He had about fifty men and boys engaged in planting sugar-cane and other products, clearing off lands, &c. Mr. Washington is one of our most enterprising citizens. He will sail for America in the Goleonda. He is a gentleman of fine mental culture and high intellectual endowments. You, doubtless, are aware that he is Speaker of the House of Representatives. He can give you much valuable information about Liberia, and refute the slanders concerning her soil, climate, Government, and people. Allow me to commend him to your kind consideration.

Excuse the length of this letter. Occasionally, I will write for publication articles upon subjects connected with Liberia, as, I think, will be of interest to the readers of the *Repository*.

With renewed expressions of my thanks to you for many favors conferred, permit me to subscribe myself,

Yours, truly, H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

LETTER FROM REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL.

We are indebted to a friend in New York for the following letter, addressed to him by the Rev. Alexander Crummell:

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, W. A., May 20, 1868.

DEAR SIR: With regard to enterprise and activity, most aspects are encouraging. This is an *agricultural* County, and here plantation is going on quite extensively. Coffee is the main article to which general attention is drawn; but besides this, ginger, arrow-root, sugar-cane, cocoa, &c., are cultivated. There is every indication that, in a very few years, we shall be picking millions of coffee trees on the banks of the St. Paul's.

Bassa County is chiefly distinguished for its palm-oil trade, and so great are the attractions there that foreign houses have begun to pass by Monrovia and to invest most all their capital and interest at Buchanan. A large brick store is now erecting at that port for an English trading house, and several foreigners have taken up their permanent residence there to reap the

large advantages that port offers. I hear that a small steamer is to be sent out from England, in order to obviate the difficulties of the bar. This fact is significant. It shows the estimate set upon that County as a trading emporium by foreign capitalists. This, however, is but a beginning. Bassa is destined to become a place of very great importance. Already she is drawing population from all the other counties, and, doubtless, ere long will assert superiority.

Sinou County, which heretofore has had but little importance in any respect, is now attracting attention by her *camwood* trade, large quantities of which are now coming from the interior.

The other, deeper, that is the religious and educational interests of the country, are being well attended to. The denominational schools are increasing in number; and, happily, a better class of teachers is now employed. I would there were more schools and more teachers. The rural population is neglected, and, as a consequence, native servants grow up without training and letters.

My address is Monrovia; but my residence is at Caldwell, where I have a parish, schools, and mission work at some four stations. One of my near neighbors is Mr. H. W. Johnson, formerly of Canandaigua, New York. He is about the best practical farmer in Caldwell. But here we are almost alone. Why not send to this settlement a small colony of New Yorkers—say fifteen or twenty families? It is one of the healthiest and most beautiful spots in Liberia. Now, both Johnson and myself are well known in New York City and throughout the State. Colored New Yorkers have confidence in us. Why not make the attempt to give us an access of neighbors and population from our old friends, schoolmates, and acquaintances?

Your friend and servant,

ALEX. CRUMMELL.

THE CAUSE IN NEW YORK.

It is hoped the following appeal will have a careful perusal. Money is greatly needed to carry on the present operations of the Society. Will not they who possess it hasten to cast it into the treasury? The Society is helping the colored people

to better their condition, and securing the redemption of Africa, in which the philanthropist and Christian may well rejoice:

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The subscriber, as Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, D. C., came to New York in April, 1867, by invitation, to labor in behalf of said Society; and, finding encouragement, his labors were continued, with some necessary interruptions, through the year. During the latter part of this period, valuable assistance was rendered in the work by Hon. G. P. Disosway, Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society.

With a view to obtain an expression of feeling from some of the leading friends of the cause in regard to a continuation of this agency in the State, a paper was prepared and circulated for signatures, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK, May, 1868.

The undersigned, gratified at the success of the efforts made in this State during the past year by the American Colonization Society to awaken a new interest in the cause of African Colonization, and believing the plan that has been adopted to be the best than can be pursued, desire said Society to continue its agency in the State. It is also our earnest wish that Hon. G. P. Disosway be retained as Secretary of the State Society, to co-operate with the Parent Society's agency in its efforts for the further promotion of the great and good cause.

MOSES ALLEN,	H. K. BULL,
BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT,	H. K. CORNING,
HIRAM KETCHUM,	HENRY YOUNG,
GARDINER SPRING,	AMBROSE K. ELY,
ALMON MERWIN,	S. IRENEUS PRIME,
WILLIAM J. R. TAYLOR,	J. D. WELLS,
T. RALSTON SMITH,	ELBERT S. PORTER,
J. H. BROWNING,	A. A. CHURCH,
JOHN STEWARD,	WILLIAM BLACK,
JOHN A. STEWART,	NICHOLAS D. HERDER,
J. S. LORD,	H. G. MARQUAND,
WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE,	R. M. OLYPHANT,
ERASTUS CORNING,	D. S. GREGORY,
JOHN SNIFFEN, JR.,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH HOLDICH,	E. C. COOK,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,	DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
S. D. DENISON,	J. W. HARPER,
ZACHARY EDDY,	S. B. STEWART,

THEODORE L. MASON.

The Executive Committee of the Parent Society, at their stated meeting held in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1868, having the matter under consideration, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in view of the present demands on the treasury, and the past success of the Travelling Secretary, Rev. Dr. Orcutt, we regard it for the interest of the cause of African Colonization that he continue his efforts to raise funds in the State of New York."

The amount received by the Parent Society from individual donations in this State, from April, 1867, to June, 1868, was \$11,771 10. The entire receipts of the Society from all sources for the year ending December 31, 1867, amounted to \$53,190 48. The smallest amount received any one year since 1838, was \$23,633 37. This was in 1865.

The number of emigrants colonized since the close of the war is nearly two thousand. Thousands are now waiting for an opportunity to go. The Society owns a ship which will carry comfortably six hundred and fifty persons. It has also agents and physicians in Liberia to care for emigrants on their arrival, and during their six months of gratuitous support; and we are happy to be able to assure our friends and the public generally that we have an intelligent concern for the people we colonize.

Mr. Disosway has been suddenly called to his reward. The cause survives; and, in the judgment of those best acquainted with the subject, its importance was never more manifest, or its claims more urgent, than at the present time. Encouraged by the past, and hopeful for the future, we shall continue to call upon the people of New York, as elsewhere, to aid us in this great work of Christian philanthropy.

All remittances and communications designed for the American Colonization Society, at New York, should be directed to the subscriber, Room 24, Bible House, New York City, where they will be duly acknowledged.

JOHN ORCUYT,
Secretary American Colonization Society.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—Within eighteen months more than seventeen hundred freedmen have left the United States to settle in the Republic of Liberia, in West Africa. Each emigrant received a free passage in the packet ship Golconda, belonging to the American Colonization Society. After arriving in Liberia, they are provided for without charge for six months, as to house rent and provisions. Each family is presented with twenty-five acres of land; an unmarried man receives ten acres. A large proportion of the migrants have been communicant members of Baptist, Methodist, and other churches. More than twelve were preachers of the Gospel. The voluntary migration of Christian freedmen to Africa, bearing civilization and Christianity to a benighted continent is one of the noblest missionary movements of the age.—*National Baptist.*

CONFIRMATIONS.—In the Church of the Epiphany, Sunday, February 2d, nine persons. Trinity Church, Monrovia, Sunday, March 15, eleven persons. St. James's Congregation, Crozerville, Wednesday, March 18, fourteen persons. In Grace Church, Clay-Ashland, Sunday, March 22, six persons.

Afternoon of same day, in St. Peter's Chapel, Caldwell, five persons. In St. Andrew's Congregation, Buchanan, Bassa, Sunday, March 29, three persons. In St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, Sunday, April 20, one person. In this church, on a late occasion, Sunday after Christmas, fifteen persons. Whole number confirmed since Bishop Payne's return on October 30, sixty-four persons.—*Cavalla Messenger.*

GABOON.—Mr. Bushnell wrote, February 3: "We continue to be encouraged here by frequent cases of inquiry, and by a few cases of, we trust, true conversion. Our congregations are large and attentive, and yesterday afternoon my young men's Bible class was larger than it has been for months past. Vice-Admiral de Langle, who has been at the head of the French administration at the Gaboon and on the Coast the last two years, sailed yesterday for France. On Saturday I attended his reception at the Government house, at the Plateau, in company with other foreign residents. The Admiral, in his address, said he had great pleasure in recognizing the great work which the American Mission had accomplished in promoting the Christianization and civilization of the native population of the Gaboon and vicinity. He had noticed, with great satisfaction, the improvement in intelligence, morals, &c., since his former visit here, twenty-two years before."

GABOON COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES.—At a meeting of the French Geographical Society, Vice-Admiral Fleuriot de Langle, who lately commanded the French Squadron on the Western Coast of Africa, is reported to have stated that there are in the neighborhood of the Gaboon 80,000 natives who, according to tradition among them, came from countries to the eastward (interior), and were eleven moons in making their journey. These people bear the general designation of Fans, and are divided into two branches, the Bakchi, which seem to be the Western branch, and the Bakalai, the Southern one. There is a great resemblance between the Fan and the Zulu languages. When questioned about the upper course of the river Ogoone, the natives of the Gaboon affirm that it proceeds from a great lake, called Tem, in the country of N'doua, where the inhabitants are anthropophagi, and speak the Fan or Pahoua language. M. de Langle gave some account of the great increase of West African commerce, especially in ivory. He stated that from Senegal to Angola some 200,000 tons of produce are now annually exported; and he concluded by some remarks upon the recent extension of the French Colony of the Gaboon, which now, he said, includes the river Fernand Vaz, and embraces all that portion of the West Coast between Cape St. John and Cape St. Catherine.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA FULL OF COAL.—The following is from a Trans Vaal letter in the *Natal Mercury*: "I see you are making a great fuss about coal in Natal, but you need not fear about South Africa running short, for there is plenty. From the Buffalo N. E. to 1½ degrees north of Delagoa Bay, is one continuation of a coal field; again, in a Southeast direction from the Biggarsberg to St. Lucy's Bay, where coal crops out within seven miles of water

carriage to the mouth of the Unvaloze. In this district every one of the farms inspected last year, from Blood river to the Pongolo, (sixty-seven in number, and 6,000 acres each,) has each its coal mine. On the transport road to New Scotland wagon-drivers burn coal, which is obtainable without any expense for mining. The Boers in the neighborhood supply M'Corkindale's establishment with coal at 1s. 6d. per muid. The town of Utrecht is built on a coal field; and in the vicinity, on Paterson's farm, there is abundance of bituminous coal, which burns like a pine torch. With coal, iron, copper and lead, South Africa will be able to supply the world."

ENGLISH MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—The missions of the Wesleyan Church in Southern Africa occupy a vast country extending from the Cape to Port Natal. There is a colonial work among the English and Dutch European population of the Cape and Natal Colony, and among native Hottentots, Kaffirs, Bechuanas, and Fingoes residing within the colony; a mission in Kaffirland among the Zulus, and a mission beyond the Orange river, among the English and Dutch settlers and the native population of the Orange River Free State and Trans Vaal River Republic. These missions, after years of toil, have been followed by great success. Last year an extraordinary revival of religion in the Graham's Town, Queen's Town, and Natal Districts, among the natives as well as the Europeans, was followed by large accessions to the societies. A literature has been created for a people who recently were "not a people," but who bid fair, by God's blessing, to perpetuate and extend the blessings of Christianity over the distant tribes of Southern Africa. In this mission there are sixty-seven English missionaries, four native missionaries, besides thirty-five assistants, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven members, ninety-seven day-schools, besides Sunday-schools, twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-two scholars, and it is calculated that there are sixty-thousand attendants on the Wesleyan ministry. In Sierra Leone the Institution at King Tom's Point is efficiently worked, and the cause in the Gambia and in the Sierra Leone colonies is in a very satisfactory state. In this part of Africa there are nine European missionaries and fourteen native missionaries, who return seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five members. The day-schools are fifty-nine in number, besides Sunday-schools, returning five thousand and twenty-nine scholars.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—The death is announced of the French African traveller, Lieutenant Le Saint, in exploring the country about the White Nile. He had already overcome many difficulties and reached Abou-Kouka, within some sixty leagues north of Gondokoro, when he fell a victim, at the age of thirty-five, to the insalubrity of the climate.

INCREASE OF AFRICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—By examining the registers of the ports of entry for slaves, it is estimated that about 800,000 slaves were imported during the time the United States were a colony, and after they became a nation, up to 1807, when importation was prohibited and ceased; but, notwithstanding the mortality of the last few years, they now number some 4,000,000.

[October, 1868.]

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.—Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of Liberia College, and brother of Bishop Roberts, of the Liberia Conference, made us a very welcome visit on Friday, 18th instant. He arrived on our coast on the 6th instant, but had been spending a few days in Baltimore. He reports Liberia as giving promise of a successful future. Our Church in the Republic occupies a prominent position, but additional and able preachers are needed. His brother, the Bishop's, health has recently suffered considerably. He was, however, recovering. President Roberts, with Mrs. Roberts, worshipped on Sunday morning with the John street Church, and in the afternoon addressed the Sands street Sunday-school, in Brooklyn.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

**Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1868.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Plainfield.—J. K. Johnson, \$5; Rev. Jacob Scales, \$1; Mrs. S. P. Scales, \$1; by Rev. Jacob Scales..... \$7 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$108.)
Newport.—Mrs. Thayer, \$15; "A Friend," \$10; Mrs. C. King, Mrs. C. Tompkins, \$5 each; others, \$17..... 52 00
Bristol.—"A Friend," \$25; Cash, \$1; Mrs. Ruth B. DeWolf, to constitute ARTHUR P. MILLER, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, a Life Member, \$30 ... 56 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$251.)
Saybrook.—R. B. Carter, \$3; Miss Mary J. Chalker, \$2; George H. Chapman, \$5; others, \$3..... 13 00
Branford.—Ezra Rogers, Mrs. A. G. Legate, each \$5; others, \$3..... 13 00
Southport.—W. W. Wakeman, \$50; others, \$7..... 57 00
Greenwich.—Miss Sarah Mead, \$10; Mrs. A. Mead, Oliver Mead, T. A. Mead, each \$5; others, \$6..... 31 00
Stamford.—"A Friend"...... 18 00
Bridgeport.—Samuel Titus, \$10; Hon. J. C. Loomis, N. Wheeler, Miss S. Simons, each \$5 25 00
Birmingham.—E. N. Shelton, \$10; R. N. Bassett, H. Somers, each \$5; Joseph Arnold, \$1..... 21 00
Thomaston.—Mrs. Seth Thomas, \$10; Dr. W. Woodruff, \$5..... 15 00
Litchfield.—"A Friend," \$20; Dr. H. W. Buel, \$15; others, \$15 50 00
Plymouth.—A. S. Shelton, \$5; "A Friend," \$3..... 8 00

NEW YORK.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$175.)
New Hamburg.—James Donaldson, Mrs. Sheafe, each \$50; J.

Fisher Sheafe, \$25; Mrs. Mc-	
Lanahan, \$10	135 00
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> .—Henry L. Young, Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, each \$20.....	40 00
	175 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$65 05.)	
<i>Cheatham</i> .—Collection in Pres-	
byterian Church, Rev. Dr. Og-	
den, pastor.....	65 05

PENNSYLVANIA.

Washington.—Miss Mary Vance, 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Miscellaneous..... 259 66

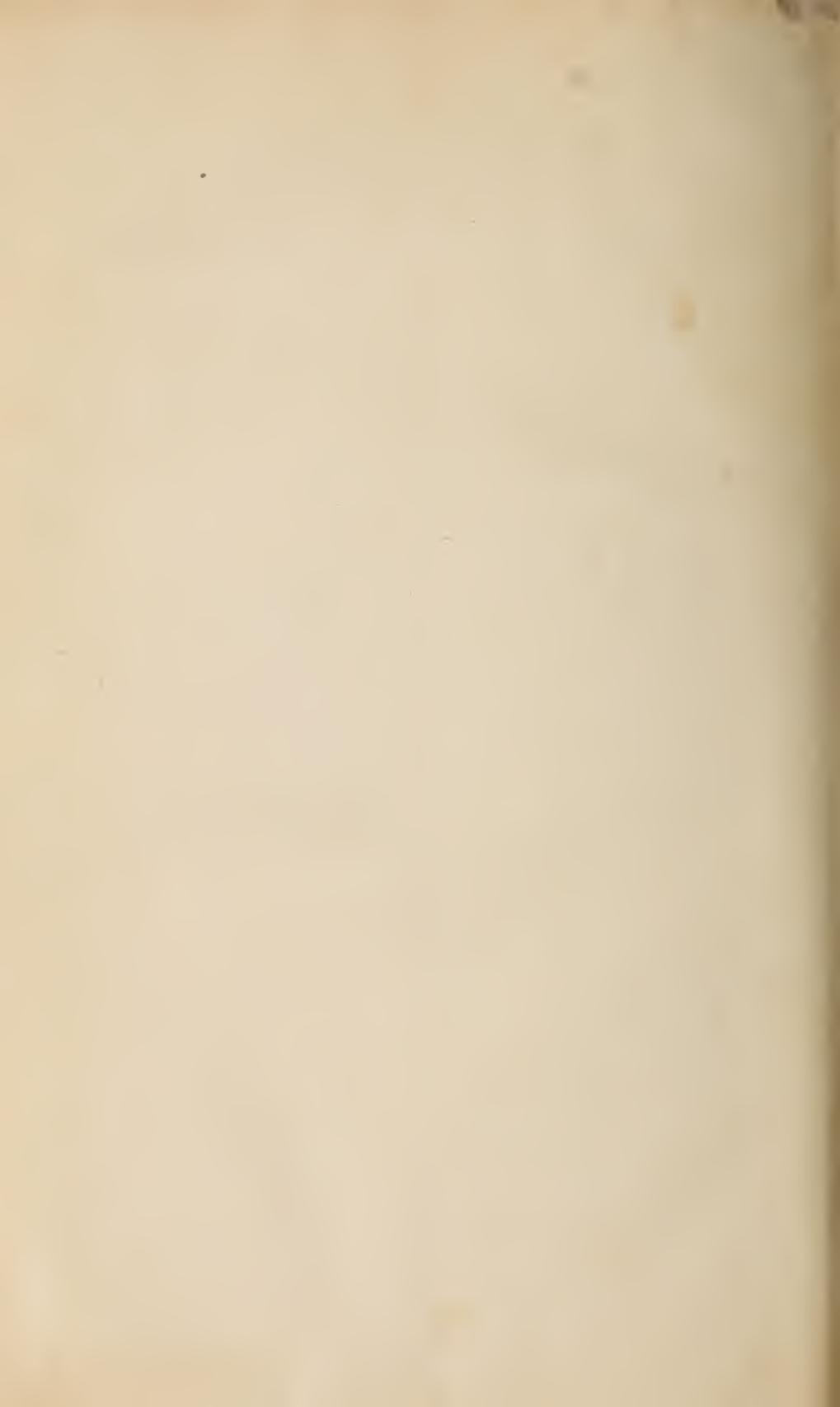
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NEW HAMPSHIRE .—Keene.—	
Hon. John Prentiss, to Jan. 1, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Orcutt, \$2.	
Peterborough .—Reuben Wash-	
burn, to Sept. 1, 1869, \$1	3 00
VERMONT .— <i>Arlington</i> .—H. S. Hard, to Jan. 1, 1869.....	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS .— <i>Auburn</i> .—T. Eation, to March 1, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Tracy.....	1 00
NEW YORK .— <i>New York City</i> .—	
Roberts & Aims, to Jan. 1, 1869	3 00
OHIO .— <i>Dayton</i> .—Miss Eliza Holt, to Jan. 1, 1869	2 00
TENNESSEE .— <i>Knoxville</i> .—Hon. C. W. Hall, to Sept. 1, 1869, \$1.	
<i>Tuckaleechee Cove</i> .—Robert Mc-	
Campbell, to June 1, 1869, \$1, by Mr. John Caldwell	2 00
WEST INDIES .— <i>St. Thomas</i> .—H. Krebs, to Jan. 1, 1869, by Mr. T. Bland, of New York.....	2 00

Repository	18 00
Donations	616 05
Miscellaneous	259 66

Total..... \$893 71

CORRECTION.—In September number, \$25 is printed as "From a Friend, Washington, D. C." It should have been from A Friend in Connecticut, by Hon. Samuel H. Huntington.



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